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PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMO-CRATIC CITY TICKET.

It has been rumored for some months that the city ticket of the Democracy of Philadelphia would be reconstructed, and that the candidates on the State ticket would insist on driving the most obnoxious local nominees to the wall. Additional credence is given to this rumor by the withdrawal of S. Gross Fry as a candidate for City Treasurer. He was the best man placed in nomination by the Democracy, but as he encountered bitter opposition from a large portion of his party, mainly on account of the unfair manner in which the proceedings of the Democratic Convention were conducted, he had scarcely a ghost of a chance of success, and no inducement to enter "vigorously" into a canvass in which he was foredoomed to defeat. He acknowledges, in his letter of declination, "a widespead feeling of dissatisfaction among the members" of his party, which, he teels well assured, "can only be reconciled ly the formation of an entire new ticket. ile is quite correct in these assumptions. Never has our city been disgraced by such brazen frauds as those which were perpetrated on behalf of the Democratic city nominees: and however ready unscrupulous partisans may be to countenance villanies perpetrated at the general elections to defeat Republican candidates, they are scarcely prepared to submit to the application of even worse tactics against themselves. They believe that there should be a semblance of honor and fair dealing maintained among ballot-box stuffers. repeaters, false personators, shoulderhitters, perjured election officers, and the forgers of naturalization papers, as well as among thieves; but as this implied understanding was shamefully violated, fearful dissensions prevail in the Democratic camp, and the great question at issue now is how much the unpopular nominees will demand for a compliance with the earnest desire of their party that they shall "git up and git." It seems a great hardship that they should be compelled to go through all the wear and tear of conscience involved in obtaining a nomination without even having the satisfaction of seeing their names in big letters placarded on the walls, and enjoying the consolation of an overwhelming defeat at the polls. Was it for this that they "travelled" from division to division, drinking oceans of bad whisky, hobnobbing for months with thieves, gamblers, and rascals, and "setting up" the innumerable frauds by which, at last, nominations were secured; Was it for this that true delegates were turned out of their conventions to make a place for bogus ones, and that the favorite little game of false personations was played off upon their own brother-Democrats? Were Johnny Ahern and Stewart only put up to be prematurely knocked down before the people brought their artillery to bear? Really this is asking too much, unless the candidates are to be compensated in some form for their labor, mortification, and disappointment; but if the whole thing is to be arranged amicably, and the sacredness of the proceedings of the Democratic conventions is to be set aside, the public should be enlightened in regard to the cost of the transaction, so that hereafter full tariffs may be arranged, and ambitious aspirants may learn how much can be had for going off a ticket. They know now, to their sorrow, that attempts to get on are terrible expensive, pecuniarily, morally, and physically: they can also obtain a good idea of the enormous fees which the people are still unjustly obliged to pay for the poor service of pot-house politicians; but light is wanting in regard to the new form of speculation, based on the chances of being paid for a withdrawal. Organ-grinders sometimes stubbornly refuse to move on for less than a sixpence;" indeed, they have been known to insist on a shilling; but the value of peace and happiness is but a mere bagatelle when compared with the rescue of a party from the disgrace of discreditable candidates, and the obstacles cannot be expected to decline for a trifle.

Inasmuch as the Democratic rules were remodelled immediately after the close of the sessions of the offending conventions, there is a fair prospect, if Mr. Fry's recommendations are adopted, that the Democratic local ticket will be materially improved, and it behooves all whom it may concern to contemplate and prepare in advance for this contin-

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL. THE celebration which will take place to-day and to-morrow in Europe and America will be no common tribute to the memory of a great man, and the unanimity with which widely separated nations, differing in language. laws, and political and social institutions, have agreed to honor the name of such a man as Alexander von Humboldt, is creditable to the spirit of the age, and an all-sufficient commentary on the great work which he performed during a lifetime prolonged far beyond the allotted threescore years and ten. It is fitting that the two hemispheres should thus unite to honor his memory, for there were few of the great men whose names the world will not willingly let die who were better entitled to be considered cosmopolitans, citizens of the world, and belonging to all mankind. Our German fellow-citizens naturally take a pride in Humboldt as a fellow-countrymen, and with characteristic enthusiasm they this transfer; and, much as we respect Mr. have entered upon the present celebration Welsh, we think that the appointing judges Paris.

with the intention of making it worthy of the who declared that the proposed transfer was

Evening Telegraph object. But the native-born Americans feel that they also have a common interest in the monument in our beautiful park, they will know that of all the brilliant statesmen, poets, philosophers, warriors, and philanthropists that the world has produced, there are few who are better deserving of such a memo-

> Alexander von Humboldt was a man peculiarly fitted in every way for the great work he was called upon to perform. Although not wealthy, he possessed sufficient means to enable him to prosecute his studies with effect, and he was able to command sufficient influence to obtain what facilities he required from the various Governments of Europe and America to carry on his explorations and scientific investigations. With a strong and vigorous body he united a capacious and penetrating mind: he went to the heart of every subject that engaged his attention, and he hesitated at no toil in collecting the data upon which to base his conclusions. The enthusiasm of his nature, combined with his habits of close observation and minute analysis, led him so far beyond the conclusions of his predecessors in the various fields of science that engaged his attention, that his investigations often had the value of original discoveries, while, in reality, he was but following up the suggestions and ideas of a long list of searchers who had been patiently and industriously endeavoring to find out the truth for centuries before he appeared.

As Humboldt travelled over nearly the whole world in the eager pursuit of knowledge, and in the collection of the facts upon which to build his theory of the physical universe, so he also traversed nearly every field of thought, and mastered every science. The plains, the rivers, the mountain chains, the flora, the fauna, the climate, and all the physical charactristics of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America received his personal investigation. He was a traveller by instinct, and because he loved to be in motion, to march over unknown plains, to climb mountains, to sail in strange rivers. But his love for travel was but secondary to his thirst for knowledge, and no traveller before or since has explored with the same thoroughness, or brought the same powers of observation to bear in determining the laws which govern creation, the reasons for particular growths and formations, climatology, the relation of the sea and the land, and all the ruling forces of physical

His "Kosmos," the publication of which was commenced in 1845, explains the physical universe according to its dependencies and relations; grasps nature as a whole, moved and animated by internal forces, and by a comprehensive description shows the unity which prevails amid its variety. Humboldt's "Kosmos" is undoubtedly the greatest work of its kind of this or any other age: it is an indestructible monument to the genius of its author, and it contains the essence of the labors and investigations of his busy and valuable life.

The celebration to-day in honor of Humboldt's memory will be cordially participated in by our citizens of all classes, and it is to be hoped that the effect will be to make him better known outside of merely scientific circles. and to excite increased interest in his works among those who now know little or nothing of him except by reputation.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTS. ME. WILLIAM WELSH has written a letter in

defense of the late action of the Legislature in reference to the future management of the City Trusts. If all the proposed Board of Directors were composed of men like him, and if the public were assured that men of a similar stamp would be invariably chosen hereafter to manage charitable bequests, all opposition to the proposed new system would speedily cease, and it would be a matter of very little importance what restrictions were thrown around the new Board, or whether it was permitted to exercise absolute control, in every respect, of the Girard estates and other properties left in trust to Philadelphia. But the Board is by no means composed exclusively of men of his stamp; and many of his associates stand in the community, is scarcely one of them who is not as decided a partisan, either as a Republican or Democrat, as the members of the Board elected by Councils. Mr. Welsh undertakes to argue the constitutional question of the right of the Legislature to transfer the control of the bequests from the citizens of Philadelphia, where it was originally vested, to a body which would be as much beyond their control as the Supreme Court of the United States. He bases his argument on an extract from the decision in the last suit instituted by the Girard heirs, but it is extremely doubtful whether this extract is conclusive. As we read it, clear authority is given to change the administrator only when the corporation is dissolved, and there is a world of diffeence between the modification or enlargement of the franchises of the corporation, and the transfer of the powers it has heretofore exercised to twelve judges who in turn transfer them to twelve directors who are to serve during life. We deeply regret that Girard's noble bequest has been mismanaged heretofore: we sincerely trust that it may be well managed hereafter: but the people may well pause before their authority over this subject is entirely taken forever from their hands and committed to an irresponsible body, which, whether it acts wisely or unwisely, justly or unjustly, will be entirely be yond the reach of their influence. At all events Councils should be cordially sustained in their determination to have the questions at issue thoroughly and legally tested. It would be exceedingly unwise to suffer the control of property worth many millions of dollars to pass forever from the people without being fully satisfied that the

unconstitutional had probably very good | reasons for expressing views adverse to those he now enunciates in regard to the legal bearings of the question. Change is not always improvement. The proposed step may lead from bad to worse, and as it will be impossible to retrace it, Philadelphia should be fully satisfied that the Legislature had a clear right to vote away the vast estates entrusted to her care before she surrenders them.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. THERE appears to be a hitch somewhere in the project for a new theatre on the site of the Academy of Fine Arts, and the probabilities of our having a new place of amusement, as was proposed some months ago with considerable enthusiasm, are getting rather dim. It is announced, however, that whether the theatre company completes the purchase or not, the Academy will sell its building and lot on advantageous terms, and proceed as soon as practicable to erect a new and more appropriate editice. We sincerely hope that this will be done, for we are convinced that one of the first things necessary to give us such an Academy as we need is to get out of the present quarters, to clear away the dust and lumber that have been collecting for more than half a century, to come out into the light of day, and finally to wake up and start afresh.

The Academy of Fine Arts has been asleen for about fifty years, and its directors have been dreaming all the time that it was a model institution With a new and properly designed building, a fresh nterest in it will be excited in the public mind, and the excitement of moving will, it is to be hoped, wake them up to a sense of the fact that the world has gone by them, that the Academy as a school of art is a mere burlesque, and that a display of energy, liberality, and good management are needed f they expect to come up to the requirements of the

The breaking up of the old establishment will afford an excellent opportunity to reorganize the Academy of Fine Arts upon a proper basis, and we sincerely trust that no false pride will induce the gentlemen who have charge of its interests to neglect their obvious duty in the matter. We now want a thoroughly organized school of art, an art university, if it may so be termed, and there is no better place in the United States for such an institution than Philadelphia. The art collection belonging to the Academy will prove an excellent nucleus, and we have all the means at hand to make a right

commencement. We need scarcely assure all parties interested that any liberal project for securing this end will receive our cordial support. We are not so bigoted as not to be willing to sacrifice some of our own opinions as to the best method of securing the good that all lovers of art desire for the sake of accomplishing a great end, and if the Academy is reorganized on a proper basis, and becomes really, what hitherto it has only been in name, a school of art, its most bitter enemies will be obliged to forego their enmity, and give their aid in building up in this city the first great Academy of the Fine Arts in America.

If the work is started, and carried on in a proper manner, there ought not to be and will not be any difficulty in securing all the funds required, not only for the necessary buildings themselves, but for a permanent endowment, to carry on the schools and to fill the galleries with first-class representative works of art.

&Until such a reorganization as this is attempted t will be useless to deplore the hostility which exists between the artists and the managers of the Academy, or to deprecate attacks upon the system which now govern its affairs. The Academy as it is organized and managed at present is not worthy of and it will not secure, the support of either the artists or the public, and a very radical change will have to be made before it will receive such support. We shall hall with unfeigned pleasure the first evidences of improvement, and will do all that lays in our power to bring about a right feeling among all the friends of art in this city There is no properly organized school of art in this country, and now is the time and opportunity for us to establish one in Philadelphia that will be a credit to us, and a stimulant to artistic culture throughout

THE MAINE ELECTION.

MAINE holds an election to-day for State officers and members of the Legislature upon which will fall the duty of selecting a successor to the late Senator Fessenden, and county officers. For the Governorship there has been a triangular fight in progress, the extreme temperance men, not content with the very reasonable stand taken on the liquor question by the Republican party as a whole, having set up a candidate of their own, to the utter complication of the contest. The three rival Gubernatorial aspirants are as follows:-

Republican-General Joshua L. Chamberlain. Democratic-Franklin Smith.

Prohibitionist-N. G. Hichborn. General Chamberlain, who made a splendid record luring the war for the Union, was first elected Governor of the State in 1866, his opponent at that time being Eden F. Pillsbury. In 1867, and again in 1868, he was triumphantiv re-elected over Mr. Pillsbury. whose excessive ill luck as a Gubernatorial candidate led the Democracy to drop his name this year in favor of one that was not overwhelmed with the prestige of defeat.

If the present contest were a square fight between the two parties, the following figures, which give the result of the State elections since 1856, would present a fair index of the probable result of the election

Veur, Rep.	Dem	Mits.	Tota!
1856 (Governor) 69,429	51,5481	24,5407	120,97
1856 (President) 67,179	42,4051	28,099	109,584
1857	42,553	11,887	96,943
185860,762	52,820	8,942	113,589
1859	45,807	12,914	102,52
1860 (Governor) 69,469	51,378	18,091	122,567
1860 (President) . 62,811	38,1071	33,118	100,918
1861 51,475	40,4821	36,356	97,957
1862 45 584	39,5051	13,203	\$5,039
186368,299	50,583	17,716	118,889
1864 (Governor), 65,588	46,403	19,180	111,991
1864 (President) . 61,803	44,211	17,593	106,014
186554,439	31,609	22,821	86,039
186669,626	41,939	27,687	111,87
186757,649	46,035	11,614	109,660
1868 (Governor) 75,834	54,481	20,403	131,23;
1868 (President) 70,426	42,396	28,030	112,822
(The totals marked thus votes. For the years in whi marked thus (*), the total the head of Democratic, a given instead of the majorit	ch the vot opposition nd the Re	es and maj	orities at

CENSUS STATISTICS OF FRANCE. THE Strasturg Official Gazette for July, 1869, republishes from the French "Resultats generaux du denombrement de 1866," some interesting census statistics of that empire.

The total population of France in quinquennial periods from 1886 to 1866, inclusive, was as follows:-Absolute Per cent increuse, increuse

Of these, 29-75 per cent, are children, being 16-27

per cent. boys and 18:28 per cent. girls; 22:51 per

689,968 1,170,308 382,684 356,194 577,860

body, which, whether it acts wisely or un- wisely, justly or unjustly, will be entirely be- yond the reach of their influence. At all events Councils should be cordially sustained in their determination to have	2.55 maies and 4.89 females; total population, 49.25 per cent. maies and 50.05 per cent. females. The population of the cities in the respective years				
the questions at issue thoroughly and legally tested. It would be exceedingly unwise to suffer the control of property worth many	Cities No. of No. of Population Population Inhabitants, Cities, in 1861, in 1866, Increase.				
millions of dollars to pass forever from the people without being fully satisfied that the	20,000 to 30,000 28 625,451 626,548 41,097 30,000 to 40,000 12 607,557 419,197 11,640 40,000 to 50,000 10 629,974 449,285 20,011				
Legislature had an indisputable right to make	60,000 to 60,000 5 200,763 327,189 21,426 60,000 to 70,000 4 220,964 247,125 26,137				
this transfer; and, much as we respect Mr. Welsh, we think that the appointing indexes					

The classification of the population by professions

				Per 10,000 inhabitants.	
Professions Agriculture Industry Commerce Professions' Various prof'ns Liberal' Diverse posit'ns Unknown	Males, 9,737,296 5,574,818 737,675 607,491 89,885 1,789,089 388,077 196,749	Pemales, 9,860,280 5,384,273 779,480 488,296 108,754 1,825,306 276,264 329,889	Teva /, 19,508, 115 10,909,091 1,517,158 1,895,787 198,608 0,607,296 564,041 808,638	1868. 4,149 9,879 1967 50 948 147 109	1961. 5,516 2,775 390 267 46 919 106
Total *Connected wit †Professions an	h seriou	leave, ind	patey and	10,000 comme on the	ta,coc erco.

The classification by nationalities shows 18,641,005 males and 18,771,023 females to be French; 12,301 of the former and 3985 of the latter being naturalized citizens. The English residents number 29,856; American, 7233; German, 105,606; Belgian, 275,885; Hollandish, 16,058; Italian, 99,624; Swiss, 42,270; Spanish, 32,650; Polish, 9882; Scandinavian, 1226; Russian, 2282; Greek, 720; Moldo-Wallachian, 369; Turkish, 565; various, 10,276. Total strangers, 635,495, with 19,541 whose nationality was not ascer tained. Aggregate population, male, 19,014,079; female, 19,052,985.

The classification by religion shows 18,525,496 males and 18,581,716 females to be Roman Catholiss; 428,791 males and 417,828 females to be Protestants; 44,470 males and 44,577 females to be Israelites; and the remainder of 15,322 males and 8864 females to be undetermined as to denominational status. The educational statistics show that those able to read only, number 1,644,516 males and 2,241,808 females; those able to read and write, 10,401,174 males and 8,477,206 females; those unable to read and write over five years old, 4,865,324 males and 6,266,811 females; children under five years, 1,881,853 boys and 1,833,815 girls.

The classification by condition shows there is in almost an equal ratio as to sex:-As proprietors or managers, 21,861,153; employes, 2,242,949; laborers, 10,667,753; servants, 2,204,230, including the actual workers and the families dependent upon them. The classification by productive industries is as

1					
The second secon	Weaving. Metallurgy. Metallurgy. Manuf. of metals. Manuf. of leather. Manuf. of wood. Earthenware. Chemical products. Shipbuilding. Light (gas, etc.). Furniture Clothing. Alimentation Transportation	178, 117 25, 949 1, 291 49, 198 8, 955 56, 617 18, 589 4, 733 341, 961 6, 688 15, 185	54,816 201,876 44,182 106,930 92,986 28,779 833,960 29,567 65,538 1,145,001	Unproductive, Flore Is, in- cluding see, in- cluding see, 1,008,540 276,885 97,042 821,973 77,270 180,829 143,559 44,454 1,428,970 87,706 86,282 061,120 1,109,241 272,120	Thirat Payanta- tion. 2,018,707 429,211 161,868 526,349 121,462 287,769 236,255 70,265 2,261,960 (6),363 151,462 4,108,524 1,104,586
	Science, letters, and arts	8,150 11,984 272 3,239	72,860 77 609 23,638 14,171	69,483 67,676 42,976 13,466	149,043 148,286 66,414 27,667
	and other compa- nies.	67,204	20%,6%1	699,103	1,095,787

Aggregate.1,72 (818 5,112,489 6,942,084 12,054,878 LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for October will have the following list of articles: - The Vicar of Bullhampon." A Novel. Part IV. By Anthony Trollope Hlustrated. "The French Fever." "Two Names, A Poem. "The Lonely Ones." A Tale. By Paul Heyse, Illustrated, "What I saw of the Suez Canal," "Beyond the Breakers," A Novel, Part X. By R. D. Owen. "Dick Libby." A Naval Sketch. "The Freedman and his Future," By George Fitzhugh. "From a Garret." "Magdalena." A Novelette. By the author of "Gold Elsie," etc. Concluded. "Pleasures of Poverty." "The Democratic Movement in France," "Our Monthly Gossip, "Literature of the Day,"

-Sam Cary has made a speech, and, according to the Cincinnati Engairer, "spoke to the terror of the wicked." Then he must have told them the Repub licans were after them, says the Cleveland Herald

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages, PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING. The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held TO MORROW (Toesday: EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Address by Rev. NOAH M. PRICE. Subject for discussion: "Would it be expedient for the Church to set apart one evening in the week for the purpose of educating the people on the subject of Temperance!" Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of Professor Harding. The public are

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Session 1829-70 commences October 6, at 7% o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTRENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1889-70.
The SCHENTHFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Machanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth,
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
94 9t President of Faculty.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. 4 G. A. WRIGHT, No. 4 CHESNUT Street

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Have now possession of the entire premises No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

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PHILADELPHIA.

OLOTHING.

Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks all! Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL! Clothes for Autumn, rich and nice! Splendid goods, at lowest price!

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Olothes for lads: for youth; for age Gorgeous patterns! All the rage! Young folks, old felks, great and swall, Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL

Olothes for stout men and for thin : Clothes for boys to study in : Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Olothing sure to fit you well; See the price! How chean we sell! Come and see the goods for Fall Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL Unparalleled Satisfaction

Is the portion

Of everybody Who buys Fall Clothing

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

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EDUCATIONAL. [For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

EVENING SCHOOL Opens Sept. 13th, at

Kimberly's Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS COLLECE.

Assembly Buildings, cor. 10th & Chesnut Sts. Classes formed every evening in Penmanmanship and Bookkeeping at reduced rates. Call or send for Circulars.

EXCURSIONS. AST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE

SEASON, AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND UP

THE HUDSON RIVER, ACCOMPANIED BY BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Thursday, September 16, at 7'30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION Single Tickets, \$3'00;

Gentleman and Lady, \$5.00.

Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band.

No \$28 Market street; of Eucs Renner, No. 5.1 Girard avenue; at the offices, Nos. 811 and \$28 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excur.

9.133** EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYL-

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL—A steamer leaves Fairmount for
Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE
MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coutes Streets Passenger Rail way Company exchange tickets with the boats. 828 tf DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BE-

DAILY EXCURSIONS 10 Burverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 850 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverten, Torresdale, Andalonia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Exourten 40 cents.

GLOUCESTER POINT. -GO YOUR-self and take the family to this cool, delight-New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART

GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1309. MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen :- We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night. We find the contents, without exception, entirely

unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869. MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:-In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed he opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes,

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS. Marble Paper Manufacturer.

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